THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1792. [N° 1601.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Iſland*) Publiſhed by HENRY BARBER, near the State-Houſe.

The COLLECTION, N° XIX.

"*Buy the truth and ſell it not.*" Proverbs.

BY Truth I mean a Right apprehenſion of all thoſe things that tend to promote the happineſs of mankind. This includes the idea of all virtuous obligations. Moral writers define truth to be the agreement of our ideas with the nature and relations of things; and Religion, properly ſo called, ſuppoſes it to be an agreement with the will of God. Both theſe notions are coincident with each other: For whatever is agreeable to the nature of things, muſt neceſſarily be agreeable to the Author of that nature.

Truth in its utmoſt latitude, relates to variety of things which are matters of mere ſpeculation only; but *that* Truth which is the object of all mens concern has a more immediate reſpect to happineſs. And this conſiſts in a right knowledge of Religion and Virtue.—This ſhines in practice more than in ſpeculation.—Other Truths may pleaſe the *ear*, and ſooth the *fancy*; but this *improves the judgment* and *mends the heart*.

In contemplating the *Divine Being*, what a ſpacious field of pleaſure lies open to the mind? What noble tranſports muſt we feel from a right apprehenſion of him who is the fountain of perfection; in whom dwells beauty, knowledge, truth, wiſdom and all moral excellence?

In the contemplation of *Nature*, we ſee an infinite variety of beautiful appearances, and relations of things to each other; all which ſerve to fill the mind with the moſt pleaſing ideas of beauty, order and harmony.

In the ſurvey of *ourſelves* we may obſerve, a curious machine conſiſting of various ſprings and movements, each of which contributes ſome pleaſure or advantage either to ourſelves or others.

From the conſideration of theſe three objects ariſes a juſt apprehenſion of Truth. 'Tis from hence we ſee the relations of things and tendency of actions. And thus we learn what temper of mind, and what courſe of behaviour is moſt ſuitable to our condition in this life. And in this conſiſts the nature of truth, which muſt therefore be the moſt pleaſing and deſirable thing in the world.

Truth is moſt *beautiful* as well as pleaſant—For all beauty is Truth. Thus in architecture, true proportions make the beauty of a building. In muſic true meaſures make the beauty of harmony; and in poetry, which deals ſo much in fable, Truth ſtill is the foundation: for all fiction is no longer pleaſing, than while it bears a reſemblance with truth. And ſo in like manner, the beauty of actions, affections, and characters ariſe from honeſty and moral truth. For what can be more beautiful than juſt ſentiments, graceful actions, regular paſſions, and agreeable behaviour.

Thus nature itſelf leads to virtue, and truth has a kind of *moral magic* in it which charms irreſiſtably. Who then at any rate would refuſe to purchaſe the knowledge of truth, which is ſo pleaſant, ſo beautiful, ſo advantageous? Shall we admire the fading beauty of an *outward form*, and deſpiſe the ever-blooming charms of an *honeſt mind*? Does the melody of ſounds, and harmony of numbers, captivate our ſenſes? and is not the muſic of regular paſſions more powerful and enchanting?

But, it may be aſked, when may we be ſaid to part with the truth? I anſwer, whenever we let any prejudice or paſſion prevail over us, contrary to the dictates of right reaſon. We violate its ſacred laws, whenever we prefer the trifling pleaſures of this life before wiſdom and virtue. And laſtly, when we neglect to improve our minds, and to make ſuch inquiry after truth as our reſpective capacities will permit, we do diſhonour to our natures, we are ungrateful to our Creator, and we live as if we had no faculty ſuperior to the brute creation: All which is a plain contradiction to truth.

Z.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

To Mr. Secretary DUNDAS.

"CALAIS, Sept. 15, 1792.

"SIR,

"I CONCEIVE it neceſſary to make you acquainted with the following circumſtances. The Department of Calais having elected me a Member of the National Convention of France, I ſet off from London, the 13th inſt. in company with Mr. Froſt, of Spring Gardens, and Mr. Audibert, one of the Municipal Officers of Calais, who brought me the certificate of my being elected. We had not arrived more, I believe, than five minutes at the York Hotel, at Dover, than the train of circumſtances began, that I am going to relate. We had taken our baggage out of the carriage and put it into a room, into which we went. Mr. Froſt having occaſion to go out, was ſtopt in the paſſage by a gentleman, who told him, he muſt return into the room, which he did, and the gentleman came in with him and ſhut the door: I had remained in the room.—Mr. Audibert was gone to inquire when the packet was to ſail. The gentleman then ſaid, that he was Collector of the Cuſtoms, and had an information againſt us, and muſt examine our baggage for prohibited articles. He produced his commiſſion as collector.——Mr. Froſt demanded to ſee the information, which the Collector refuſed to ſhow, and continued to refuſe on every demand that we made. The Collector then called in ſeveral other officers, and began firſt, to ſearch our pockets. He took from Mr. Audibert, who was then returned into the room, every thing he found in his pockets, and laid it on the table. He then ſearched Mr. Froſt in the ſame manner (who, among other things, had the keys of the trunks in his pocket) and then did the ſame by me.—Mr. Froſt wanting to go out, mentioned it, and was going towards the door, on which the Collector placed himſelf againſt the door, and ſaid nobody ſhould depart the room.

"After the keys had been taken from Mr. Froſt (for I had given him the keys of my trunks beforehand, for the purpoſe of his attending the baggage to the Cuſtoms, if it ſhould be neceſſary) the Collector aſked us to open the trunks, and preſented us the keys for that purpoſe; this we declined to do, unleſs he would produce his information, which he again refuſed.

"The Collector then opened the trunks himſelf, and took out every paper and letter, ſealed or unſealed. On our remonſtrating with him on the bad policy as well as the illegality of Cuſtom-houſe officers ſeizing papers and letters, which were things that did not come under their cognizance, he replied, that the Proclamation gave him that authority.

"Among the letters which he took out of my trunk were two ſealed letters given into my charge by the American Miniſter at London, one of which was directed to the American Miniſter at Paris, the other to a private gentleman; a letter from the Preſident of the United States, and a letter from the Secretary of State in America, both directed to me, and which I had received from the American Miniſter in London, and were private letters of friendſhip; a letter from the Electoral Body of the Department of Calais, containing the notification of my being elected to the National Convention; and a letter from the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, informing me of my being alſo elected for the Department of Oiſe.

"As we found all remonſtrances with the Collector, on the bad policy and illegality of ſeizing papers and letters, and detaining our perſons by force, under the pretence of ſearching for prohibited articles, were vain (for he juſtified himſelf on the Proclamation, and on the information which we refuſed to ſhew) we contented ourſelves with aſſuring him, that what he was then doing he would afterwards have to anſwer for, and left it to himſelf to do as he pleaſed.

"It appeared to us that the Collector was acting under the direction of ſome other perſon or perſons then in the Hotel, but whom he did not chooſe we ſhould ſee, or who did not chooſe to be ſeen by us; for the Collector went ſeveral times out of the room for a few minutes, and was alſo called out ſeveral times.

"When the Collector had taken what papers and letters he pleaſed out of the trunks, he proceeded to read them. The firſt letter he took up for this purpoſe, was that from the Preſident of the United States to me. While he was doing this, I ſaid, that it was very extraordinary that GENERAL WASHINGTON could not write a letter of private friendſhip to me without its being ſubject to be read by a Cuſtom houſe officer.—Upon this Mr. Froſt laid his hand over the face of the letter, and told the Collector he ſhould not read it, and took it from him. Mr. Froſt then caſting his eye on the concluding paragraph in the letter, ſaid, I will read this part to you, which he did; of which the following is an exact tranſcript—'and as no one can 'feel a greater intereſt in the happineſs of mankind 'than I do, it is the firſt wiſh of my heart, that the en'lightened policy of the preſent age may diffuſe to all 'men thoſe bleſſings to which they are entitled, and 'lay the foundation of happineſs to future generations.'

"As all the other letters and papers lay then on the table, the Collector took them up, and was going out of the room with them. During the tranſactions already ſtated, I contented myſelf with obſerving what paſſed, and ſpoke but little; but on ſeeing the Collector going out of the room with the letters, I told him that the papers and letters then in his hand belonged to me, or entruſted to my charge, and that as I could not permit them out of my ſight, I muſt inſiſt on going with him.

"The Collector then made a liſt of the letters and papers, and went out of the room, giving the letters and papers into the charge of one of the officers. He returned in a ſhort time, and after ſome trifling converſations chiefly about the proclamation, told us that he ſaw the proclamation was ill-founded, and aſked if we choſe to put the letters and papers into the trunks ourſelves; which, as we had not taken them out, we declined doing, and he did it himſelf, and returned us the keys.

"In ſtating to you theſe matters, I make no complaint againſt the perſonal conduct of the Collector, or any of the officers. Their manner, was as civil as ſuch an extraordinary piece of buſineſs could admit of.

"My chief motive in writing to you on this ſubject is, that you may take meaſures for preventing the like in future, not only as it concerns private individuals, but in order to prevent a renewal of thoſe unpleaſant conſequences that have heretofore ariſen between nations from circumſtances equally as inſignificant. I mention this only for myſelf; but as the interruption extended to two other gentlemen, it is probable that they, as individuals, will take ſome more effectual mode for redreſs. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOMAS PAINE."

"P. S. Among the papers ſeized was a copy of the Attorney-General's information againſt me for publiſhing the Rights of Man, and a printed proof copy of my letter to the Addreſſers, which will ſoon be publiſhed."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 26.

The petition of ſundry perſons, maſters and owners of veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, ſtating complaints of the duties and office fees they are ſubject to, as being extravagant, and praying relief: Read and referred to the Committee on the bill to regulate the coaſting trade.

The bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, the blanks filed up, and paſſed.

Mr. Ames preſented a repreſentation ſigned Warner Mifflin, on the ſubject of the negro ſlavery; which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Fitzſimons, a reſolution was paſſed that the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, be directed to inform the Houſe, at what time they ſhall be ready to make report; and what obſtacles, if any, exiſt to obſtruct their progreſs in the buſineſs. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 27.

Mr. W. Smith, of the Committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported,

A bill to aſcertain the fees demandable in the admiralty courts of the United States, and to amend in part, the act for the government of ſeamen in the merchants' ſervice—which was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next. Interim to be printed.

Mr. Goodhue, of the Committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported

A bill for licencing and enrolling ſhips or veſſels to be employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame—which was read twice, and committed for Tueſday next—100 copies to be printed.

Mr. Murray called up his motion, empowering the clerk to purchaſe maps for the uſe of the Houſe—which being taken into conſideration, was agreed to.

Mr. Giles moved, that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill, granting further compenſation to certain receivers of continental taxes; laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

The report of the Committee, to whom was referred the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the boundary of the State of Virginia and the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio, was called for by Mr. Boudinot, read and agreed to, and the ſame Committee were directed to bring in a bill agreeably to the ſaid reſolution.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Preſident's ſpeech reſpecting proviſion for the Widows and Orphans of thoſe who were killed by the ſavages whilſt under protection of flags of truce, brought in a bill, which was read a firſt and ſecond time and made the order of the day, in Committee of the whole, on Monday next.

That part of the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, reſpecting property deſtroyed during the late war, was on the motion of Mr. Clarke made the order of the day, in Committee of the whole, to-morrow week.

The bill for regulating foreign coins and for other purpoſes being called for and read, was on motion recommitted to a Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for the firſt Monday in January next.

Mr. Giles from the Committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for "further compenſation to

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1792. [N° 1601.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

The COLLECTION, N° XIX.

"*Buy the truth and sell it not.*" Proverbs.

BY Truth I mean a Right apprehenſion of all thoſe things that tend to promote the happineſs of mankind. This includes the idea of all virtuous obligations. Moral writers define truth to be the agreement of our ideas with the nature and relations of things; and Religion, properly ſo called, ſuppoſes it to be an agreement with the will of God. Both theſe notions are coincident with each other: For whatever is agreeable to the nature of things, muſt neceſſarily be agreeable to the Author of that nature.

Truth in its utmoſt latitude, relates to variety of things which are matters of mere ſpeculation only; but *that* Truth which is the object of all mens concern has a more immediate reſpect to happineſs. And this conſiſts in a right knowledge of Religion and Virtue.—This ſhines in practice more than in ſpeculation.—Other Truths may pleaſe the *ear*, and ſooth the *fancy*; but this *improves the judgment* and *mends the heart*.

In contemplating the *Divine Being*, what a ſpacious field of pleaſure lies open to the mind? What noble tranſports muſt we feel from a right apprehenſion of him who is the fountain of perfection; in whom dwells beauty, knowledge, truth, wiſdom and all moral excellence?

In the contemplation of *Nature*, we ſee an infinite variety of beautiful appearances, and relations of things to each other; all which ſerve to fill the mind with the moſt pleaſing ideas of beauty, order and harmony.

In the ſurvey of *ourſelves* we may obſerve, a curious machine conſiſting of various ſprings and movements, each of which contributes ſome pleaſure or advantage either to ourſelves or others.

From the conſideration of theſe three objects ariſes a juſt apprehenſion of Truth. 'Tis from hence we ſee the relations of things and tendency of actions. And thus we learn what temper of mind, and what courſe of behaviour is moſt ſuitable to our condition in this life. And in this conſiſts the nature of truth, which muſt therefore be the moſt pleaſing and deſirable thing in the world.

Truth is moſt *beautiful* as well as pleaſant—For all beauty is Truth. Thus in architecture, true proportions make the beauty of a building. In muſic true meaſures make the beauty of harmony; and in poetry, which deals ſo much in fable, Truth ſtill is the foundation: for all fiction is no longer pleaſing, than while it bears a reſemblance with truth. And ſo in like manner, the beauty of actions, affections, and characters ariſe from honeſty and moral truth. For what can be more beautiful than juſt ſentiments, graceful actions, regular paſſions, and agreeable behaviour.

Thus nature itſelf leads to virtue, and truth has a kind of *moral magic* in it which charms irreſiſtably. Who then at any rate would refuſe to purchaſe the knowledge of truth, which is ſo pleaſant, ſo beautiful, ſo advantageous? Shall we admire the fading beauty of an *outward form*, and deſpiſe the ever-blooming charms of an *honeſt mind*? Does the melody of ſounds, and harmony of numbers, captivate our ſenſes? and is not the muſic of regular paſſions more powerful and enchanting?

But, it may be aſked, when may we be ſaid to part with the truth? I anſwer, whenever we let any prejudice or paſſion prevail over us, contrary to the dictates of right reaſon. We violate its ſacred laws, whenever we prefer the trifling pleaſures of this life before wiſdom and virtue. And laſtly, when we neglect to improve our minds, and to make ſuch inquiry after truth as our reſpective capacities will permit, we do diſhonour to our natures, we are ungrateful to our Creator, and we live as if we had no faculty ſuperior to the brute creation: All which is a plain contradiction to truth.

Z.

LONDON, Sept. 21.

To Mr. Secretary DUNDAS.

"CALAIS, Sept. 15, 1792.

"SIR,

"I CONCEIVE it neceſſary to make you acquainted with the following circumſtances. The Department of Calais having elected me a Member of the National Convention of France, I ſet off from London, the 13th inſt. in company with Mr. Froſt, of Spring Gardens, and Mr. Audibert, one of the Municipal Officers of Calais, who brought me the certificate of my being elected. We had not arrived more, I believe, than five minutes at the York Hotel, at Dover, than the train of circumſtances began, that I am going to relate. We had taken our baggage out of the carriage and put it into a room, into which we went. Mr. Froſt having occaſion to go out, was ſtopt in the paſſage by a gentleman, who told him, he muſt return into the room, which he did, and the gentleman came in with him and ſhut the door: I had remained in the room.—Mr. Audibert was gone to inquire when the packet was to ſail. The gentleman then ſaid, that he was Collector of the Cuſtoms, and had an information againſt us, and muſt examine our baggage for prohibited articles. He produced his commiſſion as collector.——.—Mr. Froſt demanded to ſee the information, which the Collector refuſed to ſhow, and continued to refuſe on every demand that we made. The Collector then called in ſeveral other officers, and began firſt, to ſearch our pockets. He took from Mr. Audibert, who was then returned into the room, every thing he found in his pockets, and laid it on the table. He then ſearched Mr. Froſt in the ſame manner (who, among other things, had the keys of the trunks in his pocket) and then did the ſame by me.—Mr. Froſt wanting to go out, mentioned it, and was going towards the door, on which the Collector placed himſelf againſt the door, and ſaid nobody ſhould depart the room.

"After the keys had been taken from Mr. Froſt (for I had given him the keys of my trunks beforehand, for the purpoſe of his attending the baggage to the Cuſtoms, if it ſhould be neceſſary) the Collector aſked us to open the trunks, and preſented us the keys for that purpoſe; this we declined to do, unleſs he would produce his information, which he again refuſed.

"The Collector then opened the trunks himſelf, and took out every paper and letter, ſealed or unſealed. On our remonſtrating with him on the bad policy as well as the illegality of Cuſtom-houſe officers ſeizing papers and letters, which were things that did not come under their cognizance, he replied, that the Proclamation gave him that authority.

"Among the letters which he took out of my trunk were two ſealed letters given into my charge by the American Miniſter at London, one of which was directed to the American Miniſter at Paris, the other to a private gentleman; a letter from the Preſident of the United States, and a letter from the Secretary of State in America, both directed to me, and which I had received from the American Miniſter in London, and were private letters of friendſhip; a letter from the Electoral Body of the Department of Calais, containing the notification of my being elected to the National Convention; and a letter from the Preſident of the National Aſſembly, informing me of my being alſo elected for the Department of Oiſe.

"As we found all remonſtrances with the Collector, on the bad policy and illegality of ſeizing papers and letters, and detaining our perſons by force, under the pretence of ſearching for prohibited articles, were vain (for he juſtified himſelf on the Proclamation, and on the information which we refuſed to ſhew) we contented ourſelves with aſſuring him, that what he was then doing he would afterwards have to anſwer for, and left it to himſelf to do as he pleaſed.

"It appeared to us that the Collector was acting under the direction of ſome other perſon or perſons then in the Hotel, but whom he did not chooſe we ſhould ſee, or who did not chooſe to be ſeen by us; for the Collector went ſeveral times out of the room for a few minutes, and was alſo called out ſeveral times.

"When the Collector had taken what papers and letters he pleaſed out of the trunks, he proceeded to read them. The firſt letter he took up for this purpoſe, was that from the Preſident of the United States to me. While he was doing this, I ſaid, that it was very extraordinary that GENERAL WASHINGTON could not write a letter of private friendſhip to me without its being ſubject to be read by a Cuſtom houſe officer.—Upon this Mr. Froſt laid his hand over the face of the letter, and told the Collector he ſhould not read it, and took it from him. Mr. Froſt then caſting his eye on the concluding paragraph in the letter, ſaid, I will read this part to you, which he did; of which the following is an exact tranſcript—'and as no one can 'feel a greater intereſt in the happineſs of mankind 'than I do, it is the firſt wiſh of my heart, that the enlightened policy of the preſent age may diffuſe to all 'men thoſe bleſſings to which they are entitled, and 'lay the foundation of happineſs to future generations.'

"As all the other letters and papers lay then on the table, the Collector took them up, and was going out of the room with them. During the tranſactions already ſtated, I contented myſelf with obſerving what paſſed, and ſpoke but little; but on ſeeing the Collector going out of the room with the letters, I told him that the papers and letters then in his hand belonged to me, or entruſted to my charge, and that as I could not permit them out of my ſight, I muſt inſiſt on going with him.

"The Collector then made a liſt of the letters and papers, and went out of the room, giving the letters and papers into the charge of one of the officers. He returned in a ſhort time, and after ſome trifling converſation, chiefly about the proclamation, told us that he ſaw the proclamation was ill-founded, and aſked if we choſe to put the letters and papers into the trunks ourſelves; which, as we had not taken them out, we declined doing, and he did it himſelf, and returned us the keys.

"In ſtating to you theſe matters, I make no complaint againſt the perſonal conduct of the Collector, or any of the officers. Their manner, was as civil as ſuch an extraordinary piece of buſineſs could admit of.

"My chief motive in writing to you on this ſubject is, that you may take meaſures for preventing the like in future, not only as it concerns private individuals, but in order to prevent a renewal of thoſe unpleaſant conſequences that have heretofore ariſen between nations from circumſtances equally as inſignificant. I mention this only for myſelf; but as the interruption extended to two other gentlemen, it is probable that they, as individuals, will take ſome more effectual mode for redreſs. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOMAS PAINE."

"P. S. Among the papers ſeized was a copy of the Attorney-General's information againſt me for publiſhing the Rights of Man, and a printed proof copy of my letter to the Addreſſers, which will ſoon be publiſhed."

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, November 26.

The petition of ſundry perſons, maſters and owners of veſſels employed in the coaſting trade, ſtating complaints of the duties and office fees they are ſubject to, as being extravagant, and praying relief: Read and referred to the Committee on the bill to regulate the coaſting trade.

The bill providing for the regiſtering and recording of ſhips or veſſels, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, the blanks filled up, and paſſed.

Mr. Ames preſented a repreſentation ſigned Warner Mifflin, on the ſubject of the negro ſlavery; which was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Faſhmons, a reſolution was paſſed that the commiſſioners for ſettling the accounts between the United States and individual States, be directed to inform the Houſe, at what time they ſhall be ready to make report; and what obſtacles, if any, exiſt to obſtruct their progreſs in the buſineſs. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 27.

Mr. W. Smith, of the Committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported.

A bill to aſcertain the fees demandable in the admiralty courts of the United States, and to amend in part, the act for the government of ſeamen in the merchants' ſervice—which was twice read, and referred to a Committee of the whole Houſe on Monday next. Interim, to be printed.

Mr. Goodhue, of the Committee appointed for the purpoſe, reported

A bill for licencing and enrolling ſhips or veſſels to be employed in the coaſting trade and fiſheries, and for regulating the ſame—which was read twice, and committed for Tueſday next—100 copies to be printed.

Mr. Murray called up his motion, empowering the clerk to purchaſe maps for the uſe of the Houſe—which being taken into conſideration, was agreed to.

Mr. Giles moved, that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill, granting further compenſation to certain receivers of continental taxes; laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, November 28.

The report of the Committee, to whom was referred the meſſage from the Preſident of the United States, reſpecting the boundary of the State of Virginia and the territory of the United States, ſouth of the river Ohio, was called for by Mr. Boudinot, read and agreed to, and the ſame Committee were directed to bring in a bill agreeably to the ſaid reſolution.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the Preſident's ſpeech reſpecting proviſion for the Widows and Orphans of thoſe who were killed by the ſavages whilſt under protection of flags of truce, brought in a bill, which was read a firſt and ſecond time and made the order of the day, in Committee of the whole, on Monday next.

That part of the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, reſpecting property deſtroyed during the late war, was on the motion of Mr. Clarke made the order of the day, in Committee of the whole, to-morrow week.

The bill for regulating foreign coins and for other purpoſes being called for and read, was on motion recommitted to a Committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for the firſt Monday in January next.

Mr. Giles from the Committee appointed for the purpoſe, brought in a bill for "further compenſation to

gers in collectors of continental taxes," which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day in Committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Steele moved that the Clerk of the House be directed to return to Walter Muir the paper purporting to be a memorial or petition from him, and presented to this House on Monday last; that the entry respecting said paper be expunged from the Journal. The first part of the motion was agreed to, and the latter part of the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Steele.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for apprehending fugitives from justice, and runaway servants; ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Mr. White, of the Committee appointed to prepare a bill for regulating the trade and intercourse of the United States with the Indians, brought in a bill, which was twice read, and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Williamson gave notice that he would move for a Committee to bring in a bill, to amend the bill for regulating the copper coinage of the United States.

Order of the day,

The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on—

The Secretary of the Treasury's report, containing estimates of the requisitions necessary for the expenditures for the Civil List of the United States, together with the incidental and contingent expences of the several departments and offices for the year 1793.

The Chairman of the Committee read the introduction of the report, which is a summary of the whole, and states, that the sum of 1,616,785 dollars will be wanted for the year 1793.

A motion was made by Mr. Page, for the Committee to rise, which produced some debate. Messrs Mercer, Page, Gerry, W. Smith, and some other members were for the motion. Messrs. Lawrance, Livermore and Hillhouse, spoke against it.

Some of the reasons offered against the Committee's rising were, that it was incumbent on the Legislature to vote the necessary supplies for the ensuing year, in order that a mode for raising them might be digested—delays in such cases always proving injurious to the credit of a nation. The machine of government, after it has been fairly set in motion, ought not to be clogged; and the oil to keep it going, would be better applied in the beginning, than at any other stage of its progress.—In reply to which it was alledged, that the only check which the Legislature held on the Executive, ought not to be relinquished; the appropriations of the public money. It was also remarked, that there would be an improper anticipation in going into such proceedings; before the House had yet finished itself of applications of former grants, or of the amount of the surplus fund which must remain, in the different departments. It was not meant by this to advert to those sums appropriated by law for the support of government, of six hundred thousand dollars per annum, of the President's and Vice-President's salaries, &c. but only to other items, which demanded a minute investigation; such as those of the war establishment, which in the year 1792 could not have been nearly complete, or perhaps more than half filled for the greater part of the year. There was also complaints made against the granting large salaries to several officers, who never acted but by deputy, and in some cases, a Grand Jury had presented the very Judges.

The question for the Committee's rising being put, it was carried without a division. After which, Mr. W. Smith moved, that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of said report, in order that it might be referred to a select Committee to examine the items, and report thereon to the House.

Mr. Sedgwick rose, in opposition to this proposition. Mr. Mercer supported it, and Mr. Madison and Mr. Williamson said a few words. The necessity of referring to a select Committee was insisted on, in order that they might make such alteration as may be proper in such parts of the estimate as shall be found erroneous, or by withdrawing similar sums that have been improperly granted. It was also observed, that unless the Legislature proceeded on these grounds, they would be admitting the Secretary's estimate conclusive; which was a complete relinquishment of the only and best check the House had on the Executive. After a few other remarks, Mr. Smith's motion was superceded by a motion for granting leave to the Committee of the whole to sit again, which was agreed to for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons a resolution passed the House, to request the President of the United States to cause assays and experiments to be made at the mint of the United States, for ascertaining the quantity of pure metal, and of alloy in the gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and to report the same to the House. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of appropriations required for the support of government, &c. for the year 1793. Some introductory explanation took place, before the Committee could agree upon the proper mode of proceeding, which was, first to pass the following resolution, moved by Mr. Fitzsimons:—"That the following sums be appropriated for the year 1793" and next it was determined to consider each of the items separately.

The chairman accordingly commenced the reading of the Secretary's estimate, and proceeded without interruption until he had reached that part which estimates the salaries of the Commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and the individual states, where it was observed, that the sum annexed to those officers, was the same it had been in the estimate for 1792, although they could not be expected to continue longer in office than till July 1793, by which time they should certainly have finished their accounts.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the sum of 6750, was struck out, and 3575 dollars inserted.

One or two more amendments were made to the first classes of items, and a motion was proposed to pass a resolve which superceded Mr. Fitzsimon's appropriating the sum of 345,810 39 100 dolls. in gross, for the support of the expenditures of the civil list of the United States, together with the individual and contingent expences of the several departments and offices, for the year 1793.

Messrs. Mercer, Steele, Murray and Giles, were opposed to this lumping method of making grants, and they therefore argued for having the items separately specified, and entered on the journals, &c.

Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Dayton and Lawrance, replied to the objections which had been raised against the resolution—and the debate was protracted to a considerable length before a question could be taken—it was, however determined in favour of inserting the items—and they were again read, and some further progress made, until a motion for the Committee's rising was agreed to. The chairman reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a committee of three, Messrs. Williamson, Page and Kittera, were appointed to prepare a supplementary bill to the law respecting the copper coinage of the United States.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 29.

M. LE BRUN, Minister of Foreign affairs presented to the Convention the following general view of the state of Europe as it respects the French Republic. "The principles adopted among us have brought upon us the hatred of all kings and of all governments, but the people are our friend. The crisis in which the republic now stands is not the most dangerous—in the spring all the kings of Europe will be leagued against us.

"If we have every thing to fear from their hatred to our republic, their mutual jealousy and mistrust, as well as a variety of other circumstances which may happen in the course of six months, ought to free us from every uneasiness.

"That woman of the North, who for twenty years has disturbed the peace of Europe, threatens us, she still announces the arrival of her troops, and yet she still detains them thro' a dread of seeing herself oppressed by her neighbours.

"We are told that 30,000 Russians are coming to join those armies which are now fighting against our liberty—those 30,000 men have not yet passed the frontiers of Poland. We have been told of ships in the White Sea—those ships have returned to the port of Cronstadt, because they were neither provided with provisions nor ammunition. A fleet was likewise said to be coming from the Black Sea, but this fleet, so long announced, has not yet appeared. Besides, to send a fleet thro' the straits of Constantinople would be violating every kind of treaty with the Ottoman Porte, which is not much disposed to grant favours to the heroine of the North.

"Poland, a prey to intestine divisions, can undertake nothing abroad.

"Denmark, its interests require that it should observe the strictest neutrality.

"The Court of Vienna has at length prevailed upon the German empire to declare war against France. We may expect that the Diet of Ratisbon will soon formally notify to us this resolution.

"The union of the courts of Berlin and Vienna has been blamed by all powers. The war which they carry on against us cannot fail of being prejudicial to themselves.

"A secret fermentation which encreases every day prevails at Berlin. Frederick has demanded a reinforcement of 30,000 men. They cannot be sent to him without incurring the danger of an insurrection. He can hope for no farther assistance in money, and the treasures accumulated by Frederick the Great are exhausted.

"There is a secret intelligence between the Cabinet of St. James and that of the Hague. These two Courts seem to follow the same system, and they have declared that they mean to observe a strict neutrality. All their protestations however, ought not to inspire us with confidence. Holland has not taken up arms against us but it furnishes certain supplies to our enemies; and though England has not only a very small fleet in its ports, it has such resources as may enable it to equip a very formidable one in a moment.

"Spain has only 25,000 men ready to march against us. We need not doubt that this Court will take a very active part in the war against the French republic. A Bourbon is upon the throne of Spain, and he wishes to avenge the Bourbons.

"The petty Princes of Italy always follow that plan which is dictated to them by the strongest party."

M. Lebrun terminated the report by assuring the Convention, "that he would be answerable for the truth of every thing he had advanced."

The report was applauded and ordered to be printed.

LONDON, October 3.

M. de Calonne reached Dover on Sunday, and went to pay his respects to Mr. Pitt at Walmer Castle. But he was not arrived in London yesterday afternoon, though hourly expected.

The wife of Condorcet the Member of the National Convention, and her family arrived in London. We trust that our Government will take care that her husband shall not follow her hither with impunity. Condorcet last spring lodged a great quantity of money in our funds; most of his brethren have done the same.

October 4. Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India-house, when Sir John Shore was sworn in to the office of Governor-General of Bengal and afterwards dined with the Directors, Members of the Board of Commissioners and Administration, at the London Tavern.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia,*) *Nov.* 17.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

That on Thursday morning last, 15th inst. the Lanthern of the Light-house on Tybee took fire, and was entirely consumed, in consequence of which unfortunate accident, no light can appear for some time. It is expected that the building will soon be repaired, of which due notice will be given.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The ingenious Mr. PIERCE, of Paterson, has invented a *Gimcrack*, for extracting the seed of Carolina cotton from the wool, by which much manual labour is saved. With this machine, it is said, one man will clean seven hundred weight per day.

SAG-HARBOUR, November 8.

One day last week passed through this town, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esq; and a number of other gentlemen, on their way to Montauk Point, to lay out a spot on which to erect a Light-House, which we hear they accomplished.

BOSTON, December 8.

On Wednesday Evening last, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Greenleaf and Barret, on the complaint of the Attorney-General the Sheriff of this County arrested Mr. Harper, one of the company of Comedians who for some time past have entertained the inhabitants of this town, as guilty of a breach of the law against Theatrical Entertainments—and held him to bail to appear the next day before the Justices, and recognize for his appearance at the next Supreme Judicial Court. At the end of the second act of the "*School for Scandal,*" which was then performing, Mr. Harper came forward on the stage, informed the audience of his situation, and read a card from the Sheriff, informing, Mr. H. that unless the performances of the evening were immediately stopped, he should apprehend forthwith all the persons of the company. Much agitation ensued, and the resentment of the citizens at what they conceived to be a violent and untimely measure, discovered itself in several spirited proceedings, and a loud call for the performance to go on: But, at the particular request of the Performers, the audience dispensed with the entertainment of the evening, and peaceably retired; first refusing to accept the admission money, which Mr. H. offered to return.

The next day, Mr. Harper appeared before the justices to recognize. The Court, for the gratification of the citizens, was held in Faneuil-Hall—when the Attorney-General read a special order from the Supreme Executive, directing him to make the complaint on which the warrant was issued, and then read his complaint. On Mr. H. being put to plead, Mr. Otis one of his Counsel, objected to the legality of the warrant, as contrary to the 14th article of the Declaration of Rights, which requires, that no warrants shall be issued, except upon complaints made upon oath; and the complaint upon which the present warrant was issued not being made upon oath, the warrant consequently was illegal. Mr. Tudor, the other counsel for Mr. Harper, supported Mr. Otis's opinion—which was combated by the Attorney-General with much candour and fairness. The opinion of their Honours being desired, one of them, (Mr. Barrett) acceeded to the validity of the objection of the defendant's counsel.—In consequence of which Mr. Harper was liberated, much to the satisfaction of a numerous and respectable audience.

Dec. 12. We are informed, that it is seriously spoken of, in the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, to make application to the *British* Government to take those islands under the jurisdiction of its laws, if the new order of things in France, should be established.

Dec. 13. By the arrival of Capt. Thomas Putnam, at Salem, on Saturday last, from Gottenburg, the accounts published respecting the Duke of Brunswick's flying precipitately before the National Troops of France, is confirmed; and it was supposed he would not make a stand, until he was entirely out of the French territories; that in an action, some time in October, the despotic arms, lost 8000 men; and that the most signal success was attending the arms of France.

NEWPORT, December 17.

The Electors for Massachusetts, Connecticut, and this State, have *unanimously* voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; President, and JOHN ADAMS, Esq; Vice-President, of the United States of America.

We learn that a Convention is called by the Council of Censors of the State of Vermont, for the Purpose of revising the Constitution of that State. The Convention are to meet at Windsor in June next.

Nantucket, Nov. 30. This Day, was cut from the Loom the first Piece of Sail Cloth fabricated in the new Duck Manufactory, lately established in this Place—This Manufactory furnishes Employ for more People than five Rope Works, and ten Manufactories of Spermaceti Candles, which Number there is here.

certain collectors of continental taxes," which was read a first and second time, and made the order of the day in Committee of the whole on Monday next.

Mr. Steele moved that the Clerk of the House be directed to return to Walter Muir in the paper purporting to be a memorial or petition from him, and presented to this House on Monday last; that the entry respecting said paper be expunged from the Journal. The first part of this motion was agreed to, and the latter part of the motion was withdrawn by Mr. Steele.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that a Committee be appointed to bring in a bill for apprehending fugitives from justice, and runaway servants; ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, November 29.

Mr. White, of the Committee appointed to prepare a bill for regulating the trade and intercourse of the United States with the Indians, brought in a bill, which was twice read, and committed for Monday next.

Mr. Williamson gave notice that he would move for a Committee to bring in a bill, to amend the bill for regulating the copper coinage of the United States.

Order of the day,

The House went into Committee of the whole, Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on—

The Secretary of the Treasury's report, containing estimates of the requisitions necessary for the expenditures for the Civil List of the United States, together with the incidental and contingent expences of the several departments and offices for the year 1793.

The Chairman of the Committee read the introduction of the report, which is a summary of the whole, and states, that the sum of 1,616,785 dollars will be wanted for the year 1793.

A motion was made by Mr. Page, for the Committee to rise, which produced some debate. Messrs Mercer, Page, Gerry, W. Smith, and some other members were for the motion. Messrs. Lawrance, Livermore and Hillhouse, spoke against it.

Some of the reasons offered against the Committee's rising were, that it was incumbent on the Legislature to vote the necessary supplies for the ensuing year, in order that a mode for raising them might be digested—delays in such cases always proving injurious to the credit of a nation. The machine of government, after it has been fairly set in motion, ought not to be clogged; and the oil to keep it going, would be better applied in the beginning, than at any other stage of its progress.—In reply to which it was alledged, that the only check which the Legislature held on the Executive, ought not to be relinquished; the appropriations of the public money. It was also remarked, that there would be an improper anticipation in going into such proceedings, before the House had yet satisfied itself of applications of former grants, or of the amount of the surpleffage which must remain, in the different departments. It was not meant by this to advert to those sums appropriated by law for the support of government, of six hundred thousand dollars per annum, of the President's and Vice-President's salaries, &c. but only to other items, which demanded a minute investigation; such as those of the war establishment, which in the year 1792 could not have been nearly complete, or perhaps more than half filled for the greater part of the year. There was also complaints made against the granting large salaries to several officers, who never acted but by deputy, and in some cases, a Grand Jury had presented the very Judges.

The question for the Committee's rising being put, it was carried without a division. After which, Mr. W. Smith moved, that the Committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of said report, in order that it might be referred to a select Committee to examine the items, and report thereon to the House.

Mr. Sedgwick rose, in opposition to this proposition. Mr. Mercer supported it, and Mr. Madison and Mr. Williamson said a few words. The necessity of referring to a select Committee was insisted on, in order that they might make such alteration as may be proper in such parts of the estimate as shall be found erroneous, or by withdrawing similar sums that have been improperly granted. It was also observed, that unless the Legislature proceeded on these grounds, they would be admitting the Secretary's estimate conclusive; which was a complete relinquishment of the only and best check the House had on the Executive. After a few other remarks, Mr. Smith's motion was superceded by a motion for granting leave to the Committee of the whole to sit again, which was agreed to for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Fitzsimons a resolution passed the House, to request the President of the United States to cause assays and experiments to be made at the mint of the United States, for ascertaining the quantity of pure metal, and of alloy in the gold and silver coins of France, England, Spain, and Portugal, and to report the same to the House. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence the House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole. Mr. Sedgwick in the chair, on the Secretary of the Treasury's estimate of appropriations required for the support of government, &c for the year 1793. Some introductory explanation took place, before the Committee could agree upon the proper mode of proceeding, which was, first to pass the following resolution, moved by Mr. Fitzsimons:—"That the following sums be appropriated for the year 1793" and next it was determined to consider each of the items separately.

The chairman accordingly commenced the reading of the Secretary's estimate, and proceeded without interruption, until he had reached that part which estimates the salaries of the Commissioners for settling accounts between the United States and the individual states, where it was observed, that the sum annexed to those officers, was the same it had been in the estimate for 1792, although they could not be expected to continue longer in office than till July 1793, by which time they should certainly have finished their accounts.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the sum of 6750, was struck out, and 3575 dollars inserted.

One or two more amendments were made to the first classes of items, and a motion was proposed to pass a resolve which superceded Mr. Fitzsimon's appropriating the sum of 345,810 39 100 dolls. in gross, for the support of the expenditures of the civil list of the United States, together with the individual and contingent expences of the several departments and offices, for the year 1793.

Messrs. Mercer, Steele, Murray and Giles, were opposed to this lumping method of making grants, and they therefore argued for having the items separately specified, and entered on the journals, &c.

Messrs. Smith (S. C.) Dayton and Lawrance, replied to the objections which had been raised against the resolution—and the debate was protracted to a considerable length before a question could be taken—it was, however determined in favour of inserting the items—and they were again read, and some further progress made, until a motion for the Committee's rising was agreed to. The chairman reported progress, and leave was granted to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a committee of three, Messrs. Williamson, Page and Kittera, were appointed to prepare a supplementary bill to the law respecting the copper coinage of the United States.

NATIONAL CONVENTION, Sept. 29.

M. LE BRUN, Minister of Foreign affairs presented to the Convention the following general view of the state of Europe as it respects the French Republic. "The principles adopted among us have brought upon us the hatred of all kings and of all governments, but the people are our friend. The crisis in which the republic now stands is not the most dangerous—in the spring all the kings of Europe will be leagued against us.

"If we have every thing to fear from their hatred to our republic, their mutual jealousy and mistrust, as well as a variety of other circumstances which may happen in the course of six months, ought to free us from every uneasiness.

"That woman of the North, who for twenty years has disturbed the peace of Europe, threatens us, she still announces the arrival of her troops, and yet she still detains them thro' a dread of seeing herself oppressed by her neighbours.

"We are told that 30,000 Russians are coming to join those armies which are now fighting against our liberty—those 30,000 men have not yet passed the frontiers of Poland. We have been told of ships in the White Sea—those ships have returned to the port of Cronstadt, because they were neither provided with provisions nor ammunition. A fleet was likewise said to be coming from the Black Sea, but this fleet, so long announced, has not yet appeared. Besides, to send a fleet thro' the straits of Constantinople would be violating every kind of treaty with the Ottoman Porte, which is not much disposed to grant favours to the heroine of the North.

"Poland, a prey to intestine divisions, can undertake nothing abroad.

"Denmark, its interests require that it should observe the strictest neutrality.

"The Court of Vienna has at length prevailed upon the German empire to declare war against France. We may expect that the Diet of Ratisbon will soon formally notify to us this resolution.

"The union of the courts of Berlin and Vienna has been blamed by all powers. The war which they carry on against us cannot fail of being prejudicial to themselves.

"A secret fermentation which encreases every day prevails at Berlin. Frederick has demanded a reinforcement of 30,000 men. They cannot be sent to him without incurring the danger of an insurrection. He can hope for no farther assistance in money, and the treasures accumulated by Frederick the Great are exhausted.

"There is a secret intelligence between the Cabinet of St. James and that of the Hague. These two Courts seem to follow the same system, and they have declared that they mean to observe a strict neutrality. All their protestations however, ought not to inspire us with confidence. Holland has not taken up arms against us but it furnishes certain supplies to our enemies; and though England has not only a very small fleet in its ports, it has such resources as may enable it to equip a very formidable one in a moment.

"Spain has only 25,000 men ready to march against us. We need not doubt that this Court will take a very active part in the war against the French republic. A Bourbon is upon the throne of Spain, and he wishes to avenge the Bourbons.

"The petty Princes of Italy always follow that plan which is dictated to them by the strongest party."

M. Lebrun terminated the report by assuring the Convention, "that he would be answerable for the truth of every thing he had advanced."

The report was applauded and ordered to be printed.

LONDON, October 3.

M. de Calonne reached Dover on Sunday, and went to pay his respects to Mr. Pitt at Walmer Castle. But he was not arrived in London yesterday afternoon, though hourly expected.

The wife of Condorcet the Member of the National Convention, and her family arrived in London. We trust that our Government will take care that her husband shall not follow her hither with impunity. Condorcet last spring lodged a great quantity of money in our funds; most of his brethren have done the same.

October 4. Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the India-house, when Sir John Shore was sworn in to the office of Governor-General of Bengal and afterwards dined with the Directors, Members of the Board of Commissioners and Administration, at the London Tavern.

SAVANNAH, (*Georgia,*) *Nov.* 17.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

That on Thursday morning last, 15th inst. the Lanthern of the Light-house on Tybee took fire, and was entirely consumed, in consequence of which unfortunate accident, no light can appear for some time. It is expected that the building will soon be repaired, of which due notice will be given.

NEW-YORK, December 8.

The ingenious Mr. PIERCE, of Paterson, has invented a *Gimcrack*, for extracting the seed of Carolina cotton from the wool, by which much manual labour is saved. With this machine, it is said, one man will clean seven hundred weight per day.

SAG-HARBOUR, November 8.

One day last week passed through this town, Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esq; and a number of other gentlemen, on their way to Montauk Point, to lay out a spot on which to erect a Light House, which we hear they accomplished.

BOSTON, December 8.

On Wednesday Evening last, by virtue of a warrant issued by Justice Greenleaf and Barret, on the complaint of the Attorney-General the Sheriff of this County arrested Mr. Harper, one of the company of Comedians who for some time past have entertained the inhabitants of this town, as guilty of a breach of the law against Theatrical Entertainments—and held him to bail to appear the next day before the Justices, and recognize for his appearance at the next Supreme Judicial Court. At the end of the second act of the "*School for Scandal,*" which was then performing, Mr. Harper came forward on the stage, informed the audience of his situation, and read a card from the Sheriff, informing, Mr. H. that unless the performances of the evening were immediately stopped, he should apprehend forthwith all the persons of the company. Much agitation ensued, and the resentment of the citizens at what they conceived to be a violent and untimely measure, discovered itself in several spirited proceedings, and a loud call for the performance to go on: But, at the particular request of the Performers, the audience dispensed with the entertainment of the evening, and peaceably retired; first refusing to accept the admission money, which Mr. H. offered to return.

The next day, Mr. Harper appeared before the justices to recognize. The Court, for the gratification of the citizens, was held in Faneuil-Hall—when the Attorney-General read a special order from the Supreme Executive, directing him to make the complaint on which the warrant was issued, and then read his complaint. On Mr. H. being put to plead, Mr. Otis one of his Counsel, objected to the legality of the warrant, as contrary to the 14th article of the Declaration of Rights, which requires, that no warrants shall be issued, except upon complaints made upon oath; and the complaint upon which the present warrant was issued not being made upon oath, the warrant consequently was illegal. Mr. Tudor, the other counsel for Mr. Harper, supported Mr. Otis's opinion—which was combated by the Attorney-General with much candour and fairness. The opinion of their Honours being desired, one of them, (Mr. Barrett) acceeded to the validity of the objection of the defendant's counsel.—In consequence of which Mr. Harper was liberated, much to the satisfaction of a numerous and respectable audience.

Dec. 12. We are informed, that it is seriously spoken of, in the Islands of Martinico and Guadaloupe, to make application to the *British* Government to take those islands under the jurisdiction of its laws, if the new order of things in France, should be established.

Dec. 13. By the arrival of Capt. Thomas Putnam, at Salem, on Saturday last, from Gottenburg, the accounts published respecting the Duke of Brunswick's flying precipitately before the National Troops of France, is confirmed; and it was supposed he would not make a stand, until he was entirely out of the French territories; that in an action, some time in October, the despotic arms, lost 8000 men; and that the most signal success was attending the arms of France.

NEWPORT, December 17.

The Electors for Massachusetts, Connecticut, and this State, have *unanimously* voted for GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; President, and JOHN ADAMS, Esq; Vice-President, of the United States of America.

We learn that a Convention is called by the Council of Censors of the State of Vermont, for the Purpose of revising the Constitution of that State. The Convention are to meet at Windsor in June next.

Nantucket, Nov. 30. This Day, was cut from the Loom the first Piece of Sail Cloth fabricated in the new Duck Manufactory, lately established in this Place—This Manufactory furnishes Employ for more People than five Rope Works, and ten Manufactories of Spermaceti Candles, which Number there is here.

a new Paper, and publishing in Boston on Monday last.

The latest Intelligence from Guadaloupe and Martinico announce, that on the first of November every Thing there was tranquil, and the greatest Harmony subsisted between the Planters and the Citizens.—The Towns began to realize the Duration of their Tranquility. The Produce was at a moderate Price.

White Sugar from 13 to 16 Dollars.
Brown Ditto from 8 to 9 Dollars.
Molasses at 2 Pistareens a Gallon.
Fish from 7 to 8 Dollars a Hundred.

In November the Western Part of the Island of Hispaniola was perfectly restored to Peace; brown Sugar was sold at 8 Dollars, and Molasses at 50 Sols from those Islands the Gallon. The Provinces North and South still presented a Spectacle of Desolation; but the Preparations constantly making, encouraged the Hope of the speedy Return of Order and Tranquility."

DIED.]—At East-Greenwich, Mr. SAMUEL FRY, in the 64th Year of his Age.

—At North Kingstown, Capt. JOHN COLE, in the 90th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. JOSEPH DAVENPORT, eldest Son of Mr. Gideon Davenport, aged 32.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

FATHER of ALL ——

"*If I am right, Oh! teach my heart,*
"*Still in the right to stay;*
"*If I am wrong, thy grace impart,*
"*To find the better way.*"

SURELY *Epi* wishes to pervert what I have wrote, by asserting, that the Inquirer sees some reason in the arguments of Sceptics—I desire you would look again, and you'll see that I did not write so—I beg of you to be candid, for I do not want to spend time in criticising, as it is no ways edifying.—I will relate one argument Sceptics make use of; they say, the ministers tell they are sent of God to preach the gospel, and wo unto them if they preach it not; for if they do it willingly, they have a reward, but if against their will, a dispensation of the gospel is laid unto them, and these same godly persons are bought by Societies that give the greatest price*;—and as Hudibras says,

"*What makes all doctrines plain and clear,*
"*About two hundred pounds a year;*
"*And that which was prov'd true before,*
"*Prove false again—two hundred more.*"

And when they undertake to explain the scriptures, they say you must repent and believe the scriptures, for if you do not believe your soul must burn in hell to all eternity; and in the same discourse say, you cannot repent and believe of yourself, for faith is the gift of God, and without he gives you that saving faith you must be lost; but say they, you must pray to God to manifest himself to you; and then again they will tell you, the prayers of the wicked is an abomination to God; so they cannot tell what to believe:—Your answer to the doctrine that has been stated, I think is sorry logic, or if you think it consistent, why did Christ say, "And I, when I be lifted up from the earth (as Moses lifted up the brazen Serpent in the wilderness) will draw all men unto me;" or why was he in such agonies, sweating great drops of blood, when "he was cloathed with the sins of the people;" "for if there had been a law given, which could have given life, verily righteousness would have been by the law." Do you believe, that the atonement of Christ was of as much avail before his crucifixion, as it has been since; and if so, why did he suffer (if the shadow was equal to the substance) "the just for the unjust, to bring us to God." As for your hard names, such as malicious strokes, deficient in candour and education, &c. I am sorry you make use of, as I write for nothing but information; and hope, for the future, you will display more good nature in your religion, and be always ready to give an answer to any one that shall ask the question of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear; and let us be as noble as the Bereans, that searched the scriptures daily, whether these things were so. *An Inquirer for Truth.*

* *Their salaries.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

District of Newport, Dec. 17.

ENTERED.	*From*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Two Brothers, Brown,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— Ann, Hammond,	Rochester
Schooner Tabitha, Crowell,	New Bedford
—— Charity, Besse,	Wareham
Brig Claridi, Lathrop,	Rio Ensenbo
Schooner Betsy, Gilbert,	Turk's-Island
CLEARED.	*For*
Sloop Diana, Gorham,	Africa
Schooner Merriam, Covell,	Charleston
—— Dolphin, Hammond,	Sherborne
Sloop Federal, Mayhew,	Wellport
—— Favourite, Fry,	Savannah
—— Hibernia, Shaw,	Edenton
—— Speedwell, Howland,	Sherbourne
—— Sally, Rhodes,	Savannah
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Cape-Francois
Brig Betsy, Cozzens,	Ditto
Ship Sally, Tew,	Ditto
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Wallow, Hull,	Ditto
—— Cuff, Carr,	Baltimore

ALBANY, *October* 24, 1792.

PROPOSAL
OF
BARBER and *SOUTHWICK*,

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Life of Joseph, Son of Israel.

In EIGHT BOOKS.

CHIEFLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF YOUTH.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Work shall be printed on a neat Type.

II. It shall contain about 190 Pages, 12 mo. on Demy Paper of a good Quality.

III. The Price, to Subscribers, will be *Three Shillings*—the Books neatly bound and lettered.

IV. Payment to be made on Delivery of the Books.

V. It will be put to Press immediately, and finished with Expedition.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author of this Work, in his Preface, observes, "That THE LIFE OF JOSEPH is designed to entertain the young Reader, without violating his Mind; by setting before him one of the most amiable of sacred Characters, in the Person of Joseph the Hero of the Story."—This Work is ornamented with many Comments on the various Scenes through which Joseph passed, from the Time of his being sold by his Brethren, till his Advancement to the Government of Egypt, and the Arrival of Jacob and his Family to sojourn there during the Famine.—It contains also, an History of the Lives of Joseph's Fellow Prisoners, the Butler and Baker; together with a Variety of other Circumstances, highly pleasing and instructive.

*** *Subscriptions for the above Work, are taken in by* JACOB RICHARDSON, *Esq; at the Post Office; Mr.* THOMAS TOWNSEND, *at the Coffee-House, and by the Printer hereof.*

[PRO BONO PUBLICO.]

Newfield Bridge LOTTERY,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of CONNECTICUT, at their Session in October last, for the Purpose of building a BRIDGE over NEWFIELD Harbour, in the Town of STRATFORD.—The Managers having given Bond for the faithful Discharge of their Trust, present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
3		1,000	are	3,000
5		500		2,500
10		200		2,000
28		100		2,800
50		60		3,000
100		50		5,000
220		30		6,600
260		20		5,200
340		10		3,400
3,060		5		15,300
1	Last Blank drawn,			536
4,078	Prizes.			
9,256	Blanks.			
13,334	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is			53,336

Subject to a Deduction of Twelve and a Half per Cent.

A Necessity of the BRIDGE proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single Comment; and those unacquainted may be told, that the grand Object the Legislature and other Advocates have in View, is to shorten and accommodate the great STAGE ROAD, through which the extreme Corners of these States are united.—The BRIDGE will be Eighty Rods long, and Twenty four Feet Wide, and will save about Two Miles in the Distance from Fairfield to Stratford; and, instead of hilly, uncomfortable Road, Travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated Fields, in a level Road, almost in a direct Line, leading through the Settlement of Newfield.

The MANAGERS flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general Satisfaction, as is possible for one to be formed—so variable is the Opinion and Calculation of Adventurers.—The LOTTERY will commence drawing on the first Tuesday of February next; a List of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on Demand, by the Managers. Those Prizes that shall not be called for, within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN,
AMOS HUBBELL,
JOSIAH LACEY,
DANIEL SALMONS,
DAVID BURR,
JOHN THOMPSON,
} MANAGERS.

Newfield (State of Connecticut) August 1, 1792.

☞ The above TICKETS, to be sold by J. RICHARDSON, at the Post Office, Newport, where the PRIZES will be paid.

HATS

OF EVERY CONSTRUCTION,

BEAVER, CASTOR, AND FELT,

Made and Sold by

ABRAHAM REED,

At his SHOP, in Ferry-Wharf Lane, South Side, near Judge Mumford's,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied on the most reasonable Terms; and where Supplies may be had, by Wholesale, for Town and Country Traders; as also for Exportation.—Country Produce, and West India Goods, taken in Pay.

CASH given for FURS.

N. B. A large BOAT, about 18 Feet Keel, with Appurtenances, to be sold by said REED, for Pay as above.

Newport, December 17, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, on the Point nearly opposite to Mary Rodman's, late the Property of Sarah Rumreill, deceased.——The Conditions of Sale may be known, by applying to BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 17th of 12th Month, 1792.

For EDENTON,

(North-Carolina)

The Brig HAZARD,

CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,

Lying at WICKHAM'S Wharf, will sail by the 20th of this Month; has good Accommodations.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board.

Newport, December 17, 1792.

THE Creditors of THOMAS DIMON, of Bristol, in the County of Bristol, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Bristol, in and for said County, on the first Monday of January next, if they see fit, to appoint Commissioners to examine and adjust all the Claims that is due from said DIMON's Estate to each Creditor; he having obtained the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency, agreeably to a Resolve of the General Assembly, at June Session, A. D. 1792.

DANIEL BRADFORD, *Clerk.*

Bristol, December 6, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter-Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, as Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, and five GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,

by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

ALMANACKS, of various Sorts, for the Year 1793, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single.

a new Paper, ... and publishing in Boston on Monday last.

"The latest Intelligence from Guadaloupe and Martinico announce, that on the first of November every Thing there was tranquil, and the greatest Harmony subsisted between the Planters and the Citizens.—The Towns began to realize the Duration of their Tranquility. The Produce was at a moderate Price.

White Sugar from 13 to 16 Dollars.
Brown Ditto from 8 to 9 Dollars.
Molasses at 2 Piastreens a Gallon.
Fish from 7 to 8 Dollars a Hundred.

In November the Western Part of the Island of Hispaniola was perfectly restored to Peace; brown Sugar was sold at 8 Dollars, and Molasses at 50 Sols from those Islands the Gallon. The Provinces North and South still presented a Spectacle of Desolation; but the Preparations constantly making, encouraged the Hope of the speedy Return of Order and Tranquillity."

DIED.]—At East-Greenwich, Mr. SAMUEL FRY, in the 64th Year of his Age.

—At North Kingstown, Capt. JOHN COLE, in the 90th Year of his Age.

—In this Town, Mr. JOSEPH DAVENPORT, eldest Son of Mr. Gideon Davenport, aged 32.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

FATHER of ALL ———

"*If I am right, Oh! teach my heart,*
"*Still in the right to stay;*
"*If I am wrong, thy grace impart,*
"*To find the better way.*"

SURELY *Epi* wishes to pervert what I have wrote, by asserting, that the Inquirer sees some reason in the arguments of Sceptics—I desire you would look again, and you'll see that I did not write so—I beg of you to be candid, for I do not want to spend time in criticising, as it is no ways edifying.—I will relate one argument Sceptics make use of; they say, the ministers tell they are sent of God to preach the gospel, and wo unto them if they preach it not; for if they do it willingly, they have a reward, but if against their will, a dispensation of the gospel is laid unto them, and these same godly persons are bought by Societies that give the greatest price*;—and as Hudibras says,

"*What makes all doctrines plain and clear,*
"*About two hundred pounds a year;*
"*And that which was prov'd true before,*
"*Prove false again—two hundred more.*"

And when they undertake to explain the scriptures, they say you must repent and believe the scriptures, for if you do not believe your soul must burn in hell to all eternity; and in the same discourse say, you cannot repent and believe of yourself, for faith is the gift of God, and without he gives you that saving faith you must be lost; but say they, you must pray to God to manifest himself to you; and then again they will tell you, the prayers of the wicked is an abomination to God; so they cannot tell what to believe:—Your answer to the doctrine that has been stated, I think is sorry logic, or if you think it consistent, why did Christ say, "And I, when I be lifted up from the earth (as Moses lifted up the brazen Serpent in the wilderness) will draw all men unto me;" or why was he in such agonies, sweating great drops of blood, when "he was cloathed with the sins of the people;" "for if there had been a law given, which could have given life, verily righteousness would have been by the law." Do you believe, that the atonement of Christ was of as much avail before his crucifixion, as it has been since; and if so, why did he suffer (if the shadow was equal to the substance) "the just for the unjust, to bring us to God." As for your hard names, such as malicious strokes, deficient in candour and education, &c. I am sorry you make use of, as I write for nothing but information; and hope, for the future, you will display more good nature in your religion, and be always ready to give an answer to any one that shall ask the question of the hope that is in you, with meekness and fear; and let us be as noble as the Beraens, that searched the scriptures daily, whether these things were so. *An Inquirer for Truth.*

* *Their sallaries.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Dec. 17.

ENTERED.	*From*
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Friendship, Peterson,	Ditto
—— Two Brothers, Brown,	Ditto
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— Ann, Hammond,	Rochester
Schooner Tabitha, Crowell,	New Bedford
—— Charity, Besse,	Wareham
Brig Clarissa, Lathrop,	Rio Esequibo
Schooner Betsy, Gilbert,	Turk's-Island
CLEARED.	*For*
Sloop Diana, Gorham,	Africa
Schooner Merriboah, Covell,	Charleston
—— Dolphin, Hammond,	Sherborne
Sloop Federal, Mayhew,	Westport
—— Favourite, Fry,	Savannah
—— Hibernia, Shaw,	Edenton
—— Speedwell, Howland,	Sherbourne
—— Sally, Rhodes,	Savannah
—— Good Intent, Dennis,	Cape-Francois
Brig Betsy, Cozzens,	Ditto
Ship Sally, Tew,	Ditto
Sloop Apollo, Cahoone,	New-York
—— Wallow, Hull,	Ditto
—— Cuff, Carr,	Baltimore

ALBANY, *October* 24, 1792.

PROPOSAL
OF
BARBER and *SOUTHWICK*,

FOR PRINTING, BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Life of Joseph, Son of Israel.

In EIGHT BOOKS.

CHIEFLY DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF YOUTH.

CONDITIONS.

I. This Work shall be printed on a neat Type.

II. It shall contain about 190 Pages, 12 mo. on Demy Paper of a good Quality.

III. The Price, to Subscribers, will be *Three Shillings*—the Books neatly bound and lettered.

IV. Payment to be made on Delivery of the Books.

V. It will be put to Press immediately, and finished with Expedition.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE Author of this Work, in his Preface, observes, "That THE LIFE OF JOSEPH is designed to entertain the young Reader, without viciating his Mind; by setting before him one of the most amiable of sacred Characters, in the Person of Joseph the Hero of the Story."—This Work is ornamented with many Comments on the various Scenes through which Joseph passed, from the Time of his being sold by his Brethren, till his Advancement to the Government of Egypt, and the Arrival of Jacob and his Family to sojourn there during the Famine.—It contains also, an History of the Lives of Joseph's Fellow Prisoners, the Butler and Baker; together with a Variety of other Circumstances, highly pleasing and instructive.

*** *Subscriptions for the above Work, are taken in by* JACOB RICHARDSON, *Esq; at the Post Office; Mr.* THOMAS TOWNSEND, *at the Coffee-House, and by the Printer hereof.*

[PRO BONO PUBLICO.]

Newfield Bridge LOTTERY,

GRANTED by the Legislature of the State of CONNECTICUT, at their Session in October last, for the Purpose of building a BRIDGE over NEWFIELD Harbour, in the Town of STRATFORD.—The Managers having given Bond for the faithful Discharge of their Trust, present the Public with the following

SCHEME.

		Dollars.		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
3		1,000	are	3,000
5		500		2,500
10		200		2,000
28		100		2,800
50		60		3,000
100		50		5,000
220		30		6,600
260		20		5,200
340		10		3,400
3,060		5		15,300
1	Last Blank drawn,			536
4,078	Prizes.			
9,256	Blanks.			
13,334	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each, is			53,336

Subject to a Deduction of Twelve and a Half per Cent.

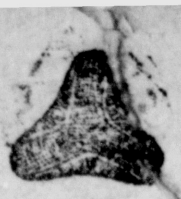
A Necessity of the BRIDGE proposed, is too well known by all acquainted, to need a single Comment; and those unacquainted may be told, that the grand Object the Legislature and other Advocates have in View, is to shorten and accommodate the great STAGE ROAD, through which the extreme Corners of these States are united.—The BRIDGE will be Eighty Rods long, and Twenty-four Feet Wide, and will save about Two Miles in the Distance from Fairfield to Stratford; and, instead of hilly, uncomfortable Road, Travellers will be conducted by fine cultivated Fields, in a level Road, almost in a direct Line, leading through the Settlement of Newfield.

The MANAGERS flatter themselves, their Scheme will give as general Satisfaction, as is possible for one to be formed—so variable is the Opinion and Calculation of Adventurers.—The LOTTERY will commence drawing on the first Tuesday of February next; a List of the fortunate Numbers will be published in the Farmer's Journal, and the Prizes paid on Demand, by the Managers. Those Prizes that shall not be called for, within Six Months after drawing, will be deemed as generously given for the Use of the Bridge, and appropriated accordingly.

JOHN BENJAMIN,
AMOS HUBBELL,
JOSIAH LACEY,
DANIEL SALMONS,
DAVID BURR,
JOHN THOMPSON,
} MANAGERS.

Newfield (State of Connecticut) August 1, 1792.

☞ The above TICKETS, to be sold by J. RICHARDSON, at the Post Office, Newport, where the PRIZES will be paid.



HATS

OF EVERY CONSTRUCTION,

BEAVER, CASTOR, AND FELT,

Made and Sold by

ABRAHAM REED,

At his SHOP, in Ferry-Wharf Lane, South Side, near Judge Mumford's,

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen may be supplied on the most reasonable Terms; and where Supplies may be had, by Wholesale, for Town and Country Traders; as also for Exportation.—Country Produce, and West India Goods, taken in Pay.

CASH given for FURS.

N. B. A large BOAT, about 18 Feet Keel, with Appurtenances, to be sold by said REED, for Pay as above.

Newport, December 17, 1792.

TO BE SOLD,

A LOT of LAND, with a DWELLING-HOUSE thereon, on the Point, nearly opposite to Mary Rodman's, late the Property of Sarah Rumreill, deceased.——The Conditions of Sale may be known, by applying to BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, 17th of 12th Month, 1792.

For EDENTON,
(North-Carolina)
The Brig HAZARD,
CALEB COGGESHALL, Master,
Lying at WICKHAM's Wharf,
will sail by the 20th of this Month;
has good Accommodations.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board.

Newport, December 17, 1792.

THE Creditors of THOMAS DIMON, of Bristol, in the County of Bristol, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the next Court of Common Pleas to be holden at Bristol, in and for said County, on the first Monday of January next, if they see fit, to appoint Commissioners to examine and adjust all the Claims that is due from said DIMON's Estate to each Creditor; he having obtained the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency, agreeably to a Resolve of the General Assembly, at June Session, A. D. 1792.

DANIEL BRADFORD, *Clerk.*

Bristol, December 6, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Best Holland Powder, by the Quarter-Cask,
Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, as Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, and five GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

ALMANACKS, of various Sorts, for the Year 1793, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single

A SONG,

Sung at the laſt Anniverſary Feſtival of St. Andrew's Society—New-York.

THRICE welcome the pleaſing occaſion that calls
The Sons of Saint Andrew once more,
With love of their country, which change never palls,
To feaſt on Columbia's ſhore:
In heart to join with us each chearful combine,
Nor party nor faction our fellowſhip divine,
Like the flame that unites as in friendſhip it glows,
And elates every boſom with joy.

BLIND prejudice hence—from theſe walls quickly fly!
And reaſon forever be our guide;
Tho' in Europe's proud annals old Scotia rank high,
In her virtues alone be our pride:
Our Saint and bleſs'd patron no politics taught,
'Twas his miſſion to ſoften the heart;
His doctrines with love and benevolence fraught,
No partial diſtinctions in part.

YET if fons in the glory of Sires may be vain,
The records of Fame ſhall declare,
How our anceſtors fought, their beſt rights to ſuſtain,
And the laurels of victory to ſhare.
When Rome, conq'ring Rome, half the globe held in chains,
'Gainſt her legions our Sires took the field;
Repell'd the baſe yoke from their hills and their plains,
Counting death as diſdaining to yield.

THRO' ages unfalli'd their valour has ſhone—
But valour's the leaſt of their praiſe;
Their country is ſtrew'd with the garland's they won,
And the muſes have crown'd them with bays:
Simplicity, truth, and affection endear
Old Caledon's heaths and bleak ſhore;
Ah, we who have wander'd, ſtill honeſt, ſincere,
Our country's fair virtues adore.

O'ER the wide rolling ocean by fortune convey'd,
To climes, where bright Liberty reigns,
May the worth, by our Fathers ſo often diſplay'd,
Ever glide in their emigrant trains.
Whether born or adopted Columbia's Sons,
'Tis ours in her plains to unite,
He deſerves not her favours who haughtily ſhuns
The toil of ſupporting his right.

WHILE the copious horn of plenty ſupplies
With richeſt profuſion, our board,
May we think of the wretch who in ſolitude ſighs,
And a boon from our union afford:
O long be it ours, in the regions of woe,
To diffuſe the ſoft balm of relief,
To leſſen the ills that from penury flow,
And dry up the channels of grief.

WITH the good and the brave let us join hand in hand,
The throne of Fair Freedom to guard,
With honour to fall, or with liberty ſtand
Independence our glorious reward:
Should tyrants aſſail the ſweet gift we receiv'd,
Thus ardour ſhall ſwell ev'ry breaſt;
And the actions of old, on our mountains atchiev'd
Revive on the plains of the weſt.

☞ Mr. ADANCOURT reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has opened his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at his Houſe on the Long Wharf.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*
GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green
and Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs, to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES BRADLEY, late of Newport (deceaſed) are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber, for Settlement, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are expected to make immediate Payment to

MARY SMITH, *Executrix.*

Newport, Dec. 3, 1792.

To be LET,

And entered upon the Twenty-fifth Day of March next,

A FARM, lying in Middletown, about Two Miles from the Town of Newport, containing 150 Acres, being late the Property of Mr. Thomas Bannuſter.—For Terms inquire of

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, Dec 6, 1792.

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

Newport, November, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburgh clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Raven's Ditto,
Ticklenburgh,
Oznaburgh,
Beſt Bar-Iron,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
&c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

Philip Robinſon

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has juſt received a pleaſing and handſome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA
GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon,

Which he aſſures them ſhall be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite thoſe who are under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A conſtant Supply of Women's warranted and common Stuff SHOES, made in the neateſt Manner.

CASH, given at ſaid Store, for FLAX-SEED and BEES WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792.

Dan

From the Political Courier of the World.

Condorcet the Member of the National
Convention, his family, arrived
in London

MR. ST. ARMAND takes the Liberty of informing the Public, That on Monday next, in the South Chamber of the State-Houſe, he will open a School for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to dance Minuets, Cotillions, and Country Dances, in the moſt faſhionable Stiles; he will inſtruct two Days in the Week, viz. Monday and Friday, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning 'till One, for Ladies, and from Six o' Clock 'till Nine in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings, per Month; he will alſo teach vocal Muſic, and to play on the Spaniſh Guitar, Violin, and German Flute—and will make it his conſtant Study to render his Services beneficial to thoſe who may honour him with Encouragement.

SOAP and CANDLES

Warranted Good, manufactured and ſold, by

GOULD MARSH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ Any Perſon ſending tried Tallow, may have it dipped into Candles for a Penny Halfpenny per lb.

*** He has alſo for Sale FLOUR, by the Barrel.

A cheap STORE
Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mr. John Manchester, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Mondays of November, December and January, from 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, until 5 in the Afternoon, where thoſe who have any Demands are requeſted to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY.

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS,

SCHEME,

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

†‡† *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December inſt.*

A SONG,

Sung at the laſt Anniverſary Feſtival of St. Andrew's Society—New-York.

THRICE welcome the pleaſing occaſion that calls
The Sons of Saint Andrew once more,
With love of their country, which change never palls,
To rejoice on Columbia's ſhore:
In ſweet ſocial mirth let us cheerful combine,
Nor party nor faction deſtroy,
The tie that unites us in friendſhip divine,
And elates every boſom with joy.

BLIND prejudice hence—from theſe walls quickly fly!
And reaſon ſevere be our guide;
Tho' in Europe's proud annals old Scotia rank high,
In her virtues alone be our pride:
Our Saint and bleſs'd patron no politics taught,
'Twas his miſſion to ſoften the heart;
His doctrines with love and benevolence fraught,
No partial diſtinctions impart.

YET if ſons in the glory of Sires may be vain,
The records of Fame ſhall declare,
How our anceſtors fought, their beſt rights to ſuſtain,
And the laurels of victʼry to ſhare.
When Rome, conquʼring Rome, half the globe held in chains,
'Gainſt her legions our Sires took the field;
Repellʼd the baſe yoke from their hills and their plains,
Courting death and deſpiſing to yield.

THRO' ages unfulfilʼd their valour has ſhone—
But valour's the leaſt of their praiſe;
Their country is ſtrewʼd with the garlandʼs they won,
And the muſes have crownʼd them with bays:
Simplicity, truth, and affection endear
Old Caledon's heaths and bleak ſhore;
May we who have wanderʼd, ſtill honeſt, ſincere,
Our country's fair virtues adore.

O'ER the wide rolling ocean by fortune conveyʼd,
To climes, where bright Liberty reigns,
May the worth, by our Fathers ſo often diſplayʼd,
Ever glide in their emigrant trains.
Whether born or adopted Columbia's Sons,
'Tis ours in her plains to unite,
He deſerves not her favours who haughtily ſhuns
The toil of ſupporting his right.

WHILE the copious horn of plenty ſupplies
With richeſt profuſion, our board,
May we think of the wretch who in ſolitude ſighs,
And a boon from our union afford:
O long be it ours, in the regions of woe,
To diffuſe the ſoft balm of relief,
To leſſen the ills that from penury flow,
And dry up the channels of grief.

WITH the good and the brave let us join hand in hand,
The throne of Fair Freedom to guard,
With honour to fall, or with liberty ſtand
Independence our glorious reward;
Should tyrants aſſail the ſweet gift we receivʼd,
Thus ardour ſhall ſwell evʼry breaſt;
And the actions of old, on our mountains atchievʼd
Revive on the plains of the weſt.

☞ Mr. ADANCOURT reſpectfully acquaints the Public, that he has opened his EVENING SCHOOL for teaching the FRENCH LANGUAGE, at his Houſe on the Long-Wharf.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of JAMES BRADLEY, late of Newport (deceaſed) are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment to

MARY SMITH, *Executrix.*

Newport, Dec. 3, 1792.

To be LET,

And entered upon the Twenty-fifth Day of March next,

A FARM, lying in Middletown, about Two Miles from the Town of Newport, containing 150 Acres, being late the Property of Mr. Thomas Banniſter.—For Terms inquire of

THOMAS FREEBODY.

Newport, Dec 6, 1792.

Chriſtoph. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship-Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

Newport, November, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Caſk,
Brown Sugar by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Ruſſia Duck by the Bolt,

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

Alſo two Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

Conſtant Taber

HAS FOR SALE,

BEST Peterſburgh clean Hemp,
Ruſſia Duck,
Raven's Ditto,
Ticklenburgh,
Oznaburgh,
Beſt Barr-Iron,
A Variety of Glaſs Ware,
Writing Paper,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Window-Glaſs,
Heart and Club German Steel,
Sheet Iron,
Card Wire,
Hamburgh Lines,
Bohea Tea, by the Cheſt,
&c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 19, 1792.

Philip Robinſon

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has juſt received a pleaſing and handſome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA

GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon,

Which he aſſures them ſhall be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite thoſe who are under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A conſtant Supply of Women's warranted and common Stuff SHOES, made in the neateſt Manner.

CASH, given at ſaid Store, for FLAXSEED and BEES-WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792

From the Political Courier of the World.

Condorcet the Member of the National
d her family arrived
Dan

MR. ST. ARMAND takes the Liberty of informing the Public, That on Monday next, in the South Chamber of the State-Houſe, he will open a School for inſtructing young Ladies and Gentlemen to dance Minuets, Cotillions, and Country Dances, in the moſt faſhionable Stiles; he will inſtruct two Days in the Week, viz. Monday and Friday, from Ten o'Clock in the Morning 'till One, for Ladies, and from Six o' Clock 'till Nine in the Evening, for Gentlemen.

His Terms are Two Dollars Entrance, and Eight Shillings, per Month; he will alſo teach vocal Muſic, and to play on the Spaniſh Guitar, Violin, and German Flute—and will make it his conſtant Study to render his Services beneficial to thoſe who may honour him with Encouragement.

SOAP and CANDLES

Warranted Good, manufactured and ſold, by

GOULD MARSH,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

☞ Any Perſon ſending tried Tallow, may have it dipped into Candles for a Penny Halfpenny per lb.

*** He has alſo for Sale FLOUR, by the Barrel.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors,
BERIAH BROWN, }

North Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mr. John Manchester, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Mondays of November, December and January, from 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, until 5 in the Afternoon, where thoſe who have any Demands are requeſted to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY.

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1792.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS,

SCHEME,

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26000
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	590
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

††† *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December inſt.*